

The Weekly Conisionian.

TERMS—\$3.00 PER ANNUM.

"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES."

(SINGLE COPIES—5 CTS.)

THE ADVOCATE OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN.

VOLUME 10.

NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

NUMBER 19.

GREAT JACKSON ROUTE—NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO RAILROAD LINES.
On and after Sept. 22, 1879, Trains will depart and arrive as follows, from Caliope street depot:

Express No. 1..... 2:30 p. m.
Mixed No. 3..... 7:15 a. m.
Express No. 2..... 8:30 a. m.
Mixed No. 4..... 7:30 p. m.
No. 1 and 2 run daily, 3 and 4, except Sunday.

Pullman Palace Sleepers through without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, and for St. Louis. Sleeper is attached at Milan, Tenn., enabling passengers to go through without leaving the train. Only one change to New York and Eastern cities.
Accommodation trains between New Orleans and McComb City.
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LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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Good Shirts as Low as 75c; Under-shirts

40c; Drawers 50c; Collars \$1 a dozen;

Cuffs \$3 a dozen; all else as low.

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LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

JUDGE TAYLOR BEATTIE.
—AND—
HE DEFINES HIS POSITION RELATIVE TO THE NOMINATION IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

—AND—

AN INDEPENDENT, FRANK, MANLY LETTER.

—AND—

TRIDONIAUX, LA., May 3, 1880.

W. B. Gray, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 1st

inst. addressed to mutual friends, and

inquiring whether I am a candidate

for Congress, has been handed to me,

and I take this opportunity to answer

the question once for all.

I am not a candidate in the sense

in which the expression is generally

used.

I have not sought and shall not

solicit the support of any delegate to

the convention. I so said in our

Parish Convention here, when my name

was proposed for the position, and

what I said then I meant, and mean

now.

If the Republican party in conven-

tion think fit to place me in nomina-

tion, I will accept it, at the time, I

am convinced that my candidature

will be for the best interest of all the

people. But, if I accept, the party

must take me as it finds me, convinced

on certain points which I deem nec-

essary for its existence and for the

welfare of our whole people.

1st—Unalterably opposed to the

sectional and race issues which are

made the stereotyped subjects of

debate among party hacks, both

Republican and Democrat.

2d—Favoring a strong National

government to which all of us can

in confidence appeal at home as well

as abroad for protection in all our

rights of suffrage, property and liberty.

3d—Favoring an American system

of internal improvements and pro-

tection tariff, not merely for Louisiana,

but for the Nation, which I believe to

be and is, one and indivisible, in ma-

terial interests as well as in Union.

Holding that it is only by such means

that our waste places may be made to

bloom again, and our suffering popu-

lation given adequate means to achieve

happiness and to acquire a compe-

tence.

4th—Unalterably opposed to the

present system of party government

by which a few tricksters, unknown

for good, and deservedly unpopular

with all right-thinking men, attempt

to keep in leading strings, the great

mass of the people. By this means

preventing in the Republican party

any adherence of heart and nerve by

which an undoubted numerical ma-

jority can be made servicable to the

State and the Nation; and doing this

as I firmly believe with malice afore-

thought, with the purpose of keeping

themselves in offices which they have

acquired, Heaven knows how, and to

prevent their relegation to private

life—which must inevitably ensue

when the voice of the party and of

common sense and common decency

are once again hearkened to.

Finally, furthering the nomination

and election to the Presidency of

Ulysses S. Grant; believing that around

him as a rallying point, the good

people of our State will again unite

and hurl from power and place the

corrupt ruffians by which we are

governed and misruled, and substance

sliced from us.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

TAYLOR BEATTIE.

The following from the Virginia Star

needs no comments:

"On yesterday a gentleman lost a

pocket-book containing \$375, on the platform

at the Union depot. It was found by a

colored bootblack, who declined to re-

ceive \$100 for his honesty when he pre-

sented it to the owner."—Lynchburg Vir-

ginian.

Commenting on the above the Rich-

mond Star says:

This is the best proof we have yet

seen of the utter inability of the race to

take care of itself. No other argument

is needed. A Negro that would refuse

hundreds of dollars under such circumstances

can't have good sense no how, and ought

to have a guardian or master to look after

his interests."

Republican Conventions.

The following are the dates fixed

for the various Republican State

conventions to meet and select de-

legates to the nominating conven-

tion at Chicago:

Nevada..... May 11

Florida..... May 12

West Virginia..... May 12

Michigan..... May 12

Illinois..... May 19

Alabama..... May 20

Louisiana..... May 24

IBERVILLE.
—AND—
THE KANSAS FEVER—MUNICIPAL ELECTION, ETC., ETC.

—AND—

DEAR LOUISIANIAN:

Since last I wrote the Kansas fever

has reached us, and ere long, I fear, it

will become epidemic. Several families

have already left us for the land where

"honey runs like water," etc., and several

are preparing to follow in their wake.

No reason can be assigned for this

haste on the part of our colored friends.

Of all the parishes Iberville is the most

peaceable. Here can be found that

spirit of unification, among both races,

which would be well for others to emulate.

The color-line has almost become "a

thing of the past," and both white and

black are living harmoniously together,

each trying to help his neighbor and to

do unto others as he wishes to be

done by. It is to be deplored, there-

fore, that this calamity should have

befallen this, the banner

parish.

The good people of Plaquemine held

their municipal election on Monday, the

4th inst. After a very spirited but

friendly canvass the following were

elected: Mayor, Chas. C. Levee; Members of

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as second class mail matter.

All letters on business and communications should be addressed to the "LOUISIANIAN, 644 CAMP STREET."

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the following well known news dealers: Ellis—opposite Postoffice. Stamb—corner Canal and Exchange Al. E. J. Hollie—Commercial Alley.

AGENTS.

Charles Roxborough, Itherville. George Washington, Assumption. Philip Robinson, Caldwell. J. S. Hinton, Indiana. Wm. H. Ward, Kentucky. S. W. Smith, Richland. R. W. Fitzhugh, Natchez. Miss Henry Grimes, Thibodaux. Wm. Ridgely, Concordia. R. F. Cook, Onatchita.

THIS PAPER may be found on the at Geo. F. BOWEN & CO'S NEW YORK. where advertising contracts may be made for it in

Tennessee sends a solid Grant delegation to Chicago.

Every intelligent colored family in the State ought to subscribe for the LOUISIANIAN.

Are the colored men of Louisiana men or sheep? The State Convention will determine.

The Georgia delegation to the National Convention is composed of 8 whites and 14 colored men.

The Seventeenth Triennial Conference of the A. M. E. Church began its sessions this week at St. Louis.

The people of Kansas are anxious to have our Southern exodists turn their attention to some other State.

The world moves, and with it, it is to be expected that the Whittaker investigation will come to an end some day.

The delegates to the Illinois Republican State Conventions thus far elected stand: Grant, 179; Blaine, 93; Washburne, 7.

Take it all in all Tilden has the call on Hancock in Pennsylvania. The boom of the latter appears to be growing beautifully less in the North.

A large number of delinquent subscribers have been erased from our list, and others who are in arrears will be dropped next week unless they remit the amounts due.

For ten years the LOUISIANIAN has been endeavoring to teach the colored voters of this State the value of the elective franchise. Has our labor been a failure? The convention must answer.

The LOUISIANIAN takes great pleasure in fighting the battles of its people, but it does not relish the idea of paying for the privilege. Our subscription list is not half what it ought to be.

Speaker Randall says that in spite of all that may be said to the contrary, Uncle Sammy J. is not only a candidate, but will certainly be nominated at Cincinnati. Of all men, Mr. Randall should know best what he says on this point.

The character of and instructions given to the delegates, thus far elected to the State Convention, seem to indicate that the people mean business and are determined that the Louisiana delegation to Chicago shall be solid for General Grant.

Meaning of the Presidential Campaign to Our People.

Throughout the South the colored people are remarkably united in their preference for Gen. Grant. Excepting an individual person, here and there, holding a Federal office, and who, for that reason favors some other person, nearly every colored voter in every condition of life in this section is a Grant man. This is all the more striking from the fact that we have not among us traveling and paid agents to "talk up" the old man, and recall to the colored people the many eminent services he has rendered to raise them to their present civil and political condition. While the real and fancied merits of other candidates are being painted in attractive colors to catch the Negro delegations of the South, the more closely the race clings to the quiet man, as if its whole future welfare depends on his presidential success.

As Republicans it is natural that we should be deeply interested in the nomination of a party candidate at Chicago, and that we should connect the idea of success in the struggle, which is to close November next with the man who has never yet been beaten for public honors. There have been periods in the history of our race in this country, since freedom, when we have been guided and directed, as it were, by a safe and unerring instinct in our public actions. The present appears to be one of those times. The unanimous choice for Grant means something more than a mere liking for the man or enthusiasm for the success of the party he may be called on to represent in the presidential race. With our political rights practically held at the pleasure of Democratic majorities in the different States of the South on the one hand, and our forlorn condition a matter of indifference, if not ready acquiescence with many white republicans who have rode into power on our backs, the race is evidently inspired with the belief that it must rise up from under this crushing weight or sink into political serfdom. It sees in Grant a possible saviour to break through the solid South, set it free and give it a new and happier participation in public matters. To nominate Gen. Grant therefore at Chicago, appears to be the hearty wish of the colored Republicans of the South. They will tolerate no man or set of men, who in their local conventions stands in the way of attaining this end. So determined are our people, we see them for the first time, as in Georgia, breaking through the fetters of the few white Republicans who have up to this time led them by the nose, and taking matters in their own hands. Some of the white Republicans (?) are so disgusted that they have shaken their colored brethren. Time was not far back when such a thing as white men seceding from the Republican ranks because the black men dared to act contrary to their wish, would have driven the latter into a shaking palsy. They felt they could not get along without their white allies; but the white men in Georgia who have tramped off into a sheep-fold of their own, have had no tears shed for their departure, nor will they be soon annoyed by black Republicans calling them to come back to the flesh pots they have left. As these white men sought to defeat both the election of colored delegates and a fair expression of sentiment for Grant, they got their pains for their reward.

This coming presidential fight must either, after next November, make the black man a free and unfettered citizen once more, or crush him deeper into degradation. For this reason the race will put up with no foolishness in sending delegates to Chicago. Men who do not think as the masses of the race and party do on this matter had better step out of the way. There is no room for them; if they can't come up to the scratch, let them secede, much as that is to be regretted, it would be far preferable than standing in the way of the political salvation of a race.

Why Instruct Delegates?

As the time approaches, it becomes plain that the fight of the anti-Grant men in the State Convention will be against instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote as a unit for Grant. Having lost all hope of controlling the State Convention in the interest of any other candidate against Grant, they conclude that the next best thing they can do is to have the delegates that will be elected to Chicago go there so perfectly foot-loose of every obligation that they can vote for the candidate of their individual choice when they enter the National Convention; and in this roundabout way gain the point they could not have secured in a direct fight with their constituents at home. We are free to say that if there were not a bitter opposition being waged against the ex-President by the other candidates and their backers, we would be on the whole, indifferent about instructing our delegates from this State. We would be satisfied to know that they are for Grant, and that they would vote for him in accordance with the wish of the Republicans of the State. But the fight against Gen. Grant has become so fierce, and at times so unreasonable in its nature, that it would simply be mocking the popular will to send delegates to Chicago without telling them in plain language that they are expected to vote "first, last and all the time" for the declared choice of the Republicans of this State.

Politicians are not saints. Saints have been known to have been tempted, and to fall from grace. If the good and pure are subject to fall from the path of duty, the man is a very simpleton who will hold that a lot of politicians should be sent on a political mission, in which they are selfishly interested, without first laying down the law and gospel of their duty to them.

Now, after all, what is there in the nature of instructions to a delegation to which any man who is half way disposed to do the right thing, can object? Delegates in a national convention are there to vote for one candidate. Their duty is not to deliberate and legislate, in which case discretionary power is necessary, but it is to express by ballot, or otherwise, a preference for one of the several candidates that may be before the convention. It is no reflection on the intelligence and judgment of the delegates if their constituents, in convention assembled, have seen fit to tell them previously that a certain one of the candidates is their choice, and as such the delegates must vote for him. A man of honor in a State convention who is unwilling to be bound by instructions, should not submit himself to be "put in an envelope," by accepting the position of a delegate.

As it is already a foregone conclusion that the nomination of Gen. Grant is an assured fact, we trust that when the State convention meets it will not fail to help ratify in advance, that great event by strong and positive instructions to our delegates to Chicago. All who do not propose to be tied down by the will of the people will be doing honor to themselves and justice to the Republicans of the State in withholding their names from the list of those aspiring to go as delegates to Chicago.

With one exception, nearly all our sister Southern States have expressed their choice for Gen. Grant and commanded their delegations to vote for him at Chicago.

Let the Republicans of this State stand true to their convictions when the State convention meets, and we dare say they will find many good and true men who will gladly receive instructions to vote at Chicago for GEN. U. S. GRANT, the next President of the United States.

The young Republican scrappers, of New York, against Grant, are in a fair way to scratch their claws off to find only Geo. Wm. Curtis in the brush heap.

Mr. Key can no longer have the opening of the mails. The President has made him the Key to unlock Federal law in Tennessee.

The Whittaker Affair.

The brutal custom of hazing which in other years was common in most American colleges, appears to have remained imbedded in a congenial atmosphere at the Military Academy at West Point. The youth trained in that school at the expense of the nation readily gnaw in the fossil idea, and especially the prejudices which have ever characterized West Pointers against the Negro. A colored youth, the sole one in an institution of about three hundred scholars, is found one morning in a disabled condition, and with his ears mutilated. The first and natural conclusion in any community would be that an outrage had been perpetrated on him. But properly enough an investigation is ordered to discover the dastardly actors. This inquiry, in case of a white cadet, it is safe to say, would have long before this reached its legitimate conclusion. We have followed the affair and have read the daily testimony with keen interest. Up to date the investigation can no longer command the confidence of any honorable, fair-minded person; it has degenerated, on the part of the officers of the Academy conducting it, to a mere farce. Their violent prejudices against the unfortunate lad, the representative of a race they thoroughly detest, crops out at every turn. The commandant, Gen. Schofield, who should have at least a hypocritical if not real regard for fairness, as becomes his station, has had the effrontery, pending the investigation, to congratulate the cadets on their innocence in the matter.

But it is now of no concern to the country what Gen. Schofield and his associates at the Point think, say, or do in this affair. It is sufficient that their animus has been made known. It is enough for the nation that the rottenness of West Point, or rather the obstructive ideas and methods which leave it for a quarter of a century behind the march of progress in the nation, has been laid bare so far in all its hideous deformity. The national conscience has become quickened and the determination has gone forth that the military training school shall not remain the sole exception to the new ideas evolved out of the war. It is quite gratifying to remark the unanimous expression of public opinion from all quarters against the outrage on Whittaker, as the representative of the colored citizens of the country. Whatever ingenious theories the officers of the court and their sympathizers may weave to show that the young man mutilated himself, the country will not believe it, in recollection of the treatment that has been meted out to other colored cadets in the past. But while it is pleasing to note the generous sentiment which has been aroused, and while we would not depreciate it in any particular, it is at the same time a strange commentary on the national indifference to the manifold outrages under which our race has so long suffered in the South.

How many see the victims which rest to-day in the sleep which knows no waking, with mutilated ears, and other members, for having attempted as the citizens of their respective localities, to exercise their political rights? For years the press and the people have pronounced these horrid butcheries of our people a myth of horrors, while politicians have donned it with the farcical name of "bloody shirt." The press, the pulpit and the Senate, with fiery indignation, the outrage at West Point, but the unburied limbs of our people in these Southern wilds have been left for pity only to the buzzards and the God who gave them being. Verily, in the case of the many who have fallen here for freedom's sake, it may be said in connection with the public conscience of the country, "familiarity begets contempt." We sincerely hope that this Whittaker affair, after having cleansed out that rotten stable of race proscribers at West Point, will dispose the nation to turn its face this way, and grant us the security which the weakness of our people will not secure for them.

MISSISSIPPI.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—A LARGE AND REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

HOW THE GRANT MEN, BEING IN A MAJORITY, LOST THE CONVENTION AND WERE FORCED TO ACCEPT A COMPROMISE.

In compliance with the request of many friends in Mississippi, we made a flying visit to Jackson to witness the proceedings of the Republican State Convention, which met in that city last Wednesday. We arrived there at about 10 o'clock Thursday night and found a committee at the depot, which took us in charge, and, in the twinkling of an eye (figuratively speaking), placed us in a carriage, drove to the State House, and we were soon in the presence of a Grant meeting which we were compelled to briefly address.

The run to Jackson, the drive to the State House, and the speech, were all short and to the point; no time was lost in either.

Being a close student of Southern Republican politics, we soon discovered our Mississippi friends were not altogether harmonious, and that a lively skirmish to control the temporary organization of the convention was going on between the delegates favorable to an instructed delegation to Chicago and those opposed to instructions. Further, that the anti-instructors, if not the most numerous, were, by great odds, better organized, disciplined, and led, than their antagonists.

Having made these discoveries, and not feeling very happy over them, at a late hour (near 2 o'clock) we suggested to our worthy and generous host, Mr. M. McLeod, that we had better strike a "bee line" for bed. He seconded the motion and in a short time we were in dreamland visiting multitudinous conventions where resolutions of instructions and Grant delegations, without number, were being chosen unanimously.

A not very early hour Wednesday morning found us astir, and, after an excellent breakfast which our amiable hostess had prepared, in company with "the little green-backer" we made our way to the State House and found "confusion worse confounded" in the ranks of the instructors.

They were in caucus, and the chief object of some of the men who were regarded as spokesmen and leaders, appeared to be to find out how to prevent their side from controlling the temporary organization of the convention. Pretending to be Grant men, they insisted upon and secured the exclusion from the Grant caucus all delegates who refused to pledge themselves to instructions. By this extraordinary action they drove away about thirty Grant men, who were willing to vote with them on the temporary organization, and placed the Grant men ostensibly and practically in a minority of the convention. The entire morning, like the evening before, was wasted. Just before the time for the convention to assemble they agreed on Hon. Geo. W. Gayles as their choice for temporary chairman.

At 12 o'clock the instructors being in the hall took their seats on the right, and soon thereafter the anti-instructors came pouring in, and occupied the left. It was the general belief that on the election of a temporary chairman there would be trouble and possibly a disruption of the convention. As soon as the delegates were seated and order obtained, Mr. Geo. W. Buchanan, member of the National Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and made a neat and judicious speech, counselling moderation, harmony and unity. He read the call, and after stating that the committee had instructed him not to recognize proxies in the vote on the election of temporary chairman, announced that nominations were in order. Senator Geo. W. Gayles was

placed in nomination by the instructors, and Hon. W. H. Gibbs by the opposition. The latter was elected on a call of counties in alphabetical order, by a vote of 111 to 84.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Mr. Buchanan for the impartial manner in which he conducted his part of the proceedings. It is more than probable that had he been less prudent and impartial the convention would have split before electing a temporary president.

Mr. Gibbs upon taking the chair also made a very happy and pertinent speech, which was well received. The completion of the temporary organization and appointment of appropriate committees was soon accomplished, but a storm was still pending. Rumors were rife that the committee on credentials were acting unfairly and that their report would increase the anti-Grant element 30 or 40. This led to a caucus of the straightout Grant men and they resolved to bolt if the report of the committee was unfair. At this juncture a compromise proposing a division of the delegation to Chicago between the different elements as follows—Grant, 6; Sherman, 6; Blaine, 4—was agreed upon and the struggle was over.

We took but little interest in the work of the convention pertaining to local matters. The high character of the men composing it and the apparent intention on the part of every faction to solidify the Republicans of Mississippi, made it plainly evident that the best results would be obtained in that direction.

A marked feature of the convention was the presence of a very large number of native whites—men of ability, character and influence in their respective localities, who are well calculated to elevate the standard of Republicanism and make it, if not entirely acceptable to the white people of Mississippi, at least much less odious than it has been heretofore regarded by them. Some idea of the numbers and respectability of the convention may be inferred from a remark made to us by Mr. Barkdale. He said: "It is a formidable array of Republicanism in Mississippi and we must keep an eye upon it."

But the most remarkable thing about it was the genuine enthusiasm for Gen. Grant exhibited by the colored yeomanry who had been sent as delegates. We were introduced to two who, being unable to pay their passage, had walked 70 miles to attend the convention and vote for Grant, and another who had walked 24 miles and swam the Natchez river 3 times to attend. After this who will say the nomination of Gen. Grant is not the earnest desire of the honest colored masses of Mississippi and that the convention has signally misrepresented their wishes when it gave six of the delegation to Mr. Sherman and four to Mr. Blaine?

While disappointed and dissatisfied with the political complexion of the delegation to Chicago, frankness compels us to admit that the proceedings were, in the main, dignified, orderly, and characterized by a degree of fairness such as we have never seen before in a Southern Republican convention; and that fact largely compensates for the loss of the ten delegates which it unjustly denied Gen. Grant.

CADD.

EDITOR LOUISIANIAN:

Dear Sir: The following gentlemen have been elected delegates to the State convention: Col. George Williamson, Aleck Boardman, A. H. Leonard, Wm. Harper and Moses Sterritt. All of the delegation are strong Grant men, and will attend the convention in person; and not be represented by proxies.

Ex-Lieut. Gov. Antoine was defeated in the convention for delegate, but was afterwards chosen alternate.

And now, the anybody-to-beat-Grant-crowd claim that the New York delegation will not obey the instructions of the State Convention. What next?

If a portion of the Georgia white Republicans are warranted in withdrawing from further political association with the colored Republicans of that State because the late State convention elected only 8 white delegates to Chicago, what ought to be done by the colored Republicans of Indiana, Kansas, and Ohio? In each of those States there is a larger number of colored Republicans than there are white Republicans in Georgia, and yet the colored brethren were left entirely out in the cold. They say it is a poor rule that won't work both ways.

We commend the subjoined pertinent paragraph from the Ohio Falls Express to the careful attention of the Republican press of the country and especially those edited by colored men:

In the case of Mr. Edmunds of Vermont as a candidate for nomination at the Chicago convention, June 2d, we wish to amend the Edmunds' boom by inserting the word "not," so that a resolution would read thus:

"Resolved, That Edmunds be 'not' nominated at the Chicago convention."

The judgments of the Lord are righteous altogether.

The general conference of the A. M. E. Church, now in session at St. Louis, Mo., is said to be one of the finest and ablest bodies of representative colored men ever assembled in this country. Bishop D. A. Payne, of Ohio, was elected president and Rev. W. B. Arnett, of Columbus, Ohio, secretary, with Rev. J. H. Johnson and C. Ashby, of Baltimore, assistants, and Rev. B. B. Goings, of North Carolina, reading clerk. Bishop Campbell, of Philadelphia, delivered the quadrennial address, and Bishop Ward, of Atlanta, preached the conference sermon.

We are told that it is no use to talk about exposing delegates who will sell out in the State Convention; that there are men seeking to be delegates for the express purpose of making money, and that they will sell their votes if they can find a purchaser, exposure or no exposure. If this be true the people have a remedy to prevent it. Let no man whose integrity is suspected be elected a delegate to the convention. An ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure.

Mr. Blaine's plan of battle is to surrender the Republicans of the South to the Democracy here. Grant proposes to make a big fight in every Southern State, and thus compel the enemy to fight the North at long range. This plan is the more sensible of the two.

In one respect Mr. Blaine's bureau is a wonder. On paper it can snatch success out of defeat in a State convention and figure majorities with greater clearness against the logic of facts than it is possible for the ordinary mortal to either conceive or understand.

It is about time to make the regular announcement that the Pennsylvania delegation has gone over in a body to Blaine, and that the Camerons have been reduced to the small dimensions of ward politicians.

President Hayes is said to have an eye on a second term. Just so, but the other eye is looking at a certain letter of acceptance he wrote once, in which he disclaimed any desire for a—well, never mind for the rest.

Seven of the South Carolina delegates are reported to have pledged their votes to Secretary Sherman, notwithstanding instructions. Has the Blaine bureau anything to do with this casard?

Of the immense number of immigrants daily pouring into the country from Europe, none find their way down here. The gates of the solidly-walled South are locked to them.

Secretary Sherman has good cause to feel highly elated at his capture of the Ohio convention.

Chew Jackson's best Sweet Navy tobacco.

The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

Watermelons are to be seen on the streets.

Ellis, the reliable news dealer, is still at his old stand, opposite the post-office.

Hollie, in Commercial Place, keeps always on hand the latest newspapers and periodicals.

A grand entertainment at Winan's Chapel Hall Saturday evening, May 15th, by the C. M. P. U. This is a monstrous organization and its friends should patronize it.

Internal Revenue Collector Marks' office has been declared by the Commissioner as No. 1 and the Collector highly recommended for the efficient business-like manner in which his office is conducted.

Ellis' news stand is a popular thoroughfare for the news gatherers, and it is a pleasure to see how courteous the polite proprietor is in disposing of his novelties to his numerous patrons.

Notwithstanding the malicious reports relative to the prevalence of yellow fever, the city is free from all epidemic diseases, and from sanitary indications, the summer will be a healthy one.

The students of Straight University will give a grand literary entertainment at the Central Congregational Church, May 12th. The programme is rare and artistic. A large attendance is anticipated.

A reception was given at the residence of Rev. Dr. Thompson, Rector of St. Philip's P. E. Church, to the individuals who were recently confirmed, and their friends. It was said to be a fine social treat. The good Doctor knows how to treat young people.

It is generally understood that preparations are being made to establish railroad connection with the New Orleans Pacific, at an early day, between this city and Baton Rouge. This will be a decided improvement in favor of travellers and those interested in the future capital of the State.

The first grand picnic given under the auspices of the United Daughters of the Republics, No. 1, will take place at Orange Grove Monday, the 17th inst. There will be a contest for a dinner set of 100 pieces. Friends, you had better go or you will lose a fine treat, and perhaps the dinner set, too.

The city has lost a great benefactor in the unexpected death of Dr. Choppin. His name has become historic in connection with the Board of Health of this city, and the epidemic of 1878. His remains were followed to their last resting place by one of the largest processions ever seen here.

A grand turn-out of the G. U. O. of O. F. will take place Monday, the 10th inst. As this will be the first grand celebration of the order here a big time is expected. At night an oration will be delivered by P. G. M. T. Morris Chester, at Exposition Building, after which a grand ball will be the order of the evening. The line of march will be along the principal thoroughfares of the city.

The public will be pained to learn of the death of Rev. J. M. Vance, of this city. Rev. Vance was widely known throughout the State, having officiated for a number of years as one of the leading ministers in the M. E. Church, and Presiding Elder of several districts. The high esteem in which he was held was shown by the many friends who thronged his residence, and the large concourse of people who attended his funeral. The corpse was taken in charge by the Masonic fraternity, escorted to Union Chapel, over which he once presided. This large edifice was densely filled; the services were conducted by Rev. A. E. P. Alberts, minister in charge, assisted by Revs. Priestly, W. S. Alexander and others; from thence to the grave yard, where the Masonic ceremonies were beautifully performed, led by W. M. John G. Lewis, of Parsons Lodge. Rev. Vance leaves, to mourn his loss, a devoted wife, two sons and a host of friends. He died the death of the righteous.

Monday evening, May 3d, 1880, the People's Republican Club of the 10th ward, effected a permanent organization.

The following named officers were elected, viz:

Jas. T. Cottrell, President; H. Johnson, 1st Vice-President; James Stevenson, 2d Vice-President; F. H. Buntin, Recording Secretary; Pres. Armour, Corresponding Secretary; Harvey Syms, Treasurer; Amos Johnson, Sergeant-at-Arms; S. S. Decker, Grand Marshal.

The following resolution was read and adopted:

Whereas, Gen. U. S. Grant is the unanimous choice of the Republicans of the 10th ward and of the State of Louisiana, it becomes us, in order to have our sentiments represented in the coming State convention, to elect only such candidates as are outspoken Grant men; therefore be it

Resolved, That we do hereby endorse Jas. T. Cottrell and E. E. Jones as our choice for delegates to the State convention.

Attest:

F. H. BUNTIN,
Recording Secretary.

Personals.

—Mr. W. B. Barrett has been appointed in the customs department.

—Mr. O. P. Fernandez has at last secured an appointment in the post-office.

—Mr. George Drury has been appointed in the Internal Revenue Department.

—Mr. Louis Smith of the Third Ward, is among the lucky ones who have secured appointments in the Granite Building.

—Mr. C. M. Cruzette, of Jackson county, Miss., a planter at Pascagoula, is a guest of Colonel Ireland's for a few days.

—Rev. Johnson Reed and Nicholas Jefferson leave Monday for St. Louis on a visit to the A. M. E. General Conference in the interest of Union Bethel Church.

—Mr. J. D. Cessor, of Jefferson county, Miss., Deputy Internal Revenue Collector for Mississippi, is in town on his way home from the Mississippi State Convention.

—Mr. A. A. Lacy, an active young man, was seriously wounded by Walsh, the doorkeeper of the Weigher's Department, for no other provocation than seeking employment. Mr. Walsh should be "bounced."

—The Young Veteran's Benevolent Association presented a fine appearance on Thursday last, as they paraded the streets, in celebration of their anniversary. After laying the corner-stone of their new tomb, in the Bienville street grave yard, they proceeded to the Oakland Park, where arrangements had been made for their annual picnic, which was very largely attended, and said to be a success. This is said to be one of the most enterprising associations of the kind in the city.

The Parish City Republican Committee.

The regular meeting of the Republican city committee was held Thursday night, at Violet Hall, C. H. Bibb, presiding.

After the opening preliminaries, a communication from James Lewis, chairman of the Republican parish committee, requesting the appointment of the conference committee, was read, and after considerable discussion the following resolution, offered by Delegate Louis Smith, of the third ward, was adopted:

Whereas, A communication bearing date April 30, 1880, from a body styling itself a Republican parish committee of the parish of Orleans, and subscribed "James Lewis, president, and S. S. Francisco, secretary," has been received by this committee asking for a committee of conference to adjust certain political matters; therefore

Resolved, That this committee do appoint a special committee of eight which shall be empowered to receive and report to this committee any proposition that may be made from said body of Republicans.

The following named delegates were appointed on the committee provided for in the resolution:

W. H. Green, Louis Smith, A. A. Manrice, B. T. Wheeler, H. Wilson, E. L. St. Ceran, David Wilson, and H. T. Jean.

A resolution declaring the seats of T. W. Wickham and H. Powell vacant for associating with Lewis's committee, was adopted.

A communication from the first ward club, informing the committee of its organization, with Lawrence Scott as president and Nicholas Fortier as secretary, was received and the club was recognized.

On motion the committee adjourned subject to call.

Election of Delegates to the State Convention.

On next Thursday, the 13th inst., the election of delegates to the State convention will be held in the several wards of this city, and it is of the highest importance that the very best men in the Republican ranks should be chosen. We understand that evil disposed and over ambitious persons, who are unwilling to submit to a free and fair expression of the will of the Republican masses in the choice of their representatives, are endeavoring to create doubt and suspicion in regard to the election on that date, with the view of making the impression that the "regular" election will be held on the 17th instead of the 13th inst. Let no honest Republican be misled by these schemers. The regular election takes place on Thursday the 13th inst., and delegates elected on that day will take their seats in the State convention as the legal and proper representatives of the Republicans of this parish and city. We advise all interested parties, therefore, to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

CLEANSING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

The following circular has been issued by the Board of Health:

SANITARY MEASURES TO BE ENFORCED BY THE SANITARY INSPECTORS OF THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH, of the State of Louisiana, State House, April 22, 1880.

1. House-to-house inspectors must be present as rapidly as possible.

2. Order the abatement of all nuisances.

3. Order the emptying and disinfection of all foul privies.

4. Order the periodic disinfection at intervals of not less than seven days of all privies and water closets.

5. Order the cleansing and disinfection of all foul alleys and yards.

6. Enforce the ordinance which compels all citizens to place all garbage and refuse matters of dwellings, hotels, stores, markets, manufactory and stables in boxes or barrels, or other suitable receptacles, for removal by the garbage carts.

DISINFECTION.

The Board of Health of the State of Louisiana deem it important that the people should be instructed with regard to the value and importance of disinfection, for the removal of foul gases and emanations, and for the destruction of the germs of infectious and contagious diseases.

To accomplish the greatest good for the preservation of the health of the people, disinfection should be practiced at regular intervals throughout the entire year; but more fully, and frequently in the city of New Orleans, during the months of May, June, July, August, September and October. By disinfection and household sanitation, the people should seek to avert or prevent pestilence and should not delay the practice of these important measures, until disease is actually developed, by the neglect and violation of sanitary laws. Each citizen, therefore, by obeying rigidly sanitary laws becomes the guardian of the health of his household.

New Orleans is without sewers, and the privies necessarily contain at all times an immense amount of fecal matter. Even under the most energetic system of removal of the contents of the privies, it is essential that disinfection be used in this hot, moist climate, at regular intervals. It should be borne in mind, however, that disinfection cannot be substituted for want of cleanliness or of ventilation, but should be used for the prevention of those putrefactive processes which result in the generation of compounds and agents deleterious to man.

In the selection of disinfectants reliable agents should be secured, which can be procured in a state of purity, and at as small a cost that they can be used in adequate quantities and at stated intervals.

DISINFECTION OF PRIVIES AND WATER CLOSETS.

For disinfection of privies, cess-pools, water closets and vaults, use the following:

Sulphate of iron (green vitriol or copperas) 3 pounds; Calvert's carbolic acid No. 5, 1 pint; water, 4 gallons; dissolve the green vitriol in hot water, and when cool add the carbolic acid.

Add one gallon of this mixture to the privy or water closet to be disinfected, and thereafter one quart every five days, or oftener, if any foul smell is developed from the privy.

Time should not be used in the disinfection of privies, as it decomposes the salt of ammonia.

This objection, however, does not apply to the sulphate of lime (plaster of Paris), which may be used with advantage in combination with carbolic acid and copperas. The walls of privies and all unpainted wood work should be whitewashed.

FRESH SLAKED LIME, chloride of lime, plaster of Paris and sulphate of iron should be sprinkled over damp and foul places, drains and yards. For disinfection of such places a simple solution of sulphate of iron or copperas, in proportion of one and a half pounds to the gallon, may also be used. The copperas solution may be prepared in large quantities for markets, stables and slaughter houses, foul yards, drains and gutters, by hanging a basket containing about seventy pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.

JOS. JONES, M. D.
President Board of Health.

NOTICE!

HALL GOOD INTENT FIRE CO. No. 2.
GREENA, Parish of Jefferson, La.,
April 24, 1880.

Railroad Excursion

Which was to have taken place April 18, 1880,

TO DONALDSONVILLE,

and return same day, and was postponed on account of the Crevasse at Sharp's Plantation, will leave without fail on

SUNDAY, May 16, 1880.

Parties desirous of having a day's pleasure will find it to their advantage to take a trip to Donaldsonville, over the Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

All persons holding tickets dated April 18, 1880 are notified that said tickets will be good for Sunday, May 16, 1880.

The excursionists will take Ferryboat, foot of St. Ann street, New Orleans, at 6 o'clock, a. m., trains leaving Algiers depot at 7:30 a. m.

FARE, for round trip, ONE DOLLAR.

By order of the Committee of Arrangements.

E. A. HIGGINS, Chairman.

L. A. GOBRIGHT,

Solicitor of Claims,
is prepared to attend to Pension and Bounty cases of Colored Soldiers, and all other business pertaining to them, or to any parties whover.

L. A. GOBRIGHT, Washington, D. C.
He refers to Mr. Pinchback, Gen. Anderson, Ex-Governor Wells and U. S. Attorney Beckwith.

ROOMS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NEW ORLEANS, March 18, 1880.

WHEREAS, The National Republican Convention for the nomination of a President and Vice President of the United States will be held in the city of Chicago on Tuesday, June 2, 1880, therefore be it

Resolved, That a Convention of the Republican party of the State of Louisiana, be and is hereby called to meet in the city of New Orleans, on Monday, May 24, 1880, for the purpose of selecting delegates and alternates to the National Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the President of this Committee issue forthwith a call for a State Convention to meet in the city of New Orleans, on the said Twenty-fourth day of May, 1880, for the purpose of selecting delegates, as stated, to the National Republican Convention.

Resolved, That the said Convention shall have full power to determine the mode of selecting Presidential Electors.

Resolved, That the several parishes, and wards of New Orleans, will be entitled to the number of delegates as follows:

PARISHES.	DELEGATES.
Ascension.	4
Assumption.	4
Avoyle.	3
Baton Rouge, East.	5
Baton Rouge, West.	5
Bienville.	1
Bossier.	3
Caddo.	5
Caldwell.	1
Cameron.	1
Carroll, East.	1
Carroll, West.	1
Catahoula.	2
Claborn.	1
Concordia.	5
De Soto.	2
Feliciana, East.	3
Feliciana, West.	3
Franklin.	1
Grant.	1
Iberia.	3
Oursemies.	1
Jackson.	3
Jefferson.	5
Lafayette.	1
Lafourche.	4
Livingston.	1
Lincoln.	1
Madison.	5
Morhouse.	2
Natchitoches.	4
Natchitoches.	3
Plaquemine.	5
Pontre Coupe.	4
Rapides.	4
Red River.	2
Richland.	1
Sabine.	1
St. Bernard.	1
St. Charles.	3
St. Helena.	1
St. James.	4
St. John.	3
St. Landry.	5
St. Martin.	2
St. Mary.	5
St. Tammany.	1
Tangipahoa.	1
Tensas.	6
Terrebonne.	4
Union.	1
Vermilion.	1
Vernon.	1
Washington.	1
Webster.	1
Winn.	1
Orleans, first ward.	3
second ward.	3
third ward.	3
fourth ward.	3
fifth ward.	3
sixth ward.	2
seventh ward.	2
eighth ward.	2
ninth ward.	2
tenth ward.	2
eleventh ward.	2
twelfth ward.	1
thirteenth ward.	1
fourteenth ward.	1
fifteenth ward.	1
sixteenth ward.	1
seventeenth ward.	1

Total.....185

Resolved, That the several Parish Committees be and they are hereby authorized and directed to call an election of delegates and furnish them with proper credentials, certified by the Presidents and Secretaries of their respective committees, copies of such credentials to be forwarded to the President of the State Central Executive Committee at New Orleans.

A. J. DUMONT,
President Republican State Central Committee.

Official:

WM. VIGERS,
Recording Secretary.

People's House,

Cor. First and Dryades streets.

SPACIOUS SALOON,

With the finest Wines, Liquors, Cigars, and

ICE COLD LAGER BEER.

LAWSON & WILSON, Proprietors

Rooms City and Parish Committee Republican Party.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15, 1880.

At the regular meeting of the above named committee, held this day, at its hall, the following was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The State Central Committee has officially notified this committee, through communication of Wm. Vigers, Secretary, dated April 6th, 1880, of the call, dated March 18th, for an election of delegates to a State Convention, to meet in the city of New Orleans on the 24th day of May, 1880, to select delegates to the National Convention, to meet in Chicago June 2d, 1880, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Presidents of the Central Clubs, Ward Committees, and the Republican voters in general, throughout the city and parish of Orleans, are hereby informed that in order that a free and fair expression of the people be had in the choice of delegates to said State Convention, we the City and Parish Committee of the Republican party of this parish, in obedience to the notice and call of the State Central Committee, do hereby issue this our call to the Republicans of this parish, for an election of delegates and alternates, to be held on

Thursday, May 13th, 1880, between the hours of 6 p. m. and 9 a. m. of said day and date, under such rules as may be determined by the Republicans in their respective wards.

Resolved, That in accordance with the call of the State Committee, March 30, 1880, there shall also be elected on the same day and date, delegates and alternates from the several wards comprising the 1st and 2d Congressional Districts, to the District Conventions of said Districts for the purpose of nominating Representatives to Congress.

Resolved, That the credentials of duly elected delegates, signed and attested by the proper officers shall be forwarded to the President of this Committee on or before the 15th day of May, 1880.

The apportionment for delegates and alternates to the State Convention shall be as follows:

Parish of Orleans—	
First Ward.	3
Second Ward.	3
Third Ward.	5
Fourth Ward.	2
Fifth Ward.	3
Sixth Ward.	2
Seventh Ward.	4
Eighth Ward.	2
Ninth Ward.	2
Tenth Ward.	2
Eleventh Ward.	2
Twelfth Ward.	1
Thirteenth Ward.	1
Fourteenth Ward.	1
Fifteenth Ward.	4
Sixteenth Ward.	1
Seventeenth Ward.	1

The apportionment for delegates and alternates to the Congressional District Conventions shall be as follows:

Parish of Orleans—	
First Ward.	3
Second " "	3
Third " "	5
Fourth " "	2
Fifth " "	3
Sixth " "	2
Seventh " "	4
Eighth " "	2
Ninth " "	2
Tenth " "	2
Eleventh " "	2
Twelfth " "	1
Thirteenth " "	1
Fourteenth " "	1
Fifteenth " "	4
Sixteenth " "	1
Seventeenth " "	1

We solicit and urge upon all concerned that no impediment on the part of any should be tolerated, whereby a free and fair expression would be denied any Republican voter, let his circumstances be what they may. By order of the Committee.

CHAS. H. BIRD, Pres't.

Attest: J. FARRACHER, Cor. Sec'y.

ST. MARY'S BOYS' ACADEMY,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OPEN SEPT. 8, 1879.

Established for the higher education of Colored youths.

It will prepare young men for the entering examinations of any of the Colleges or Universities or for business pursuits.

Terms for board and tuition, \$100 a year. Day pupils \$2, \$1 or 50 cents per month, according to class.

For admission, or further particulars, application should be made at once to the Rev. Geo. E. CHAMSTON, Principal, 180 West Biddle street Baltimore.

Reference is made to the gentlemen of the

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

Rev. Calbraith B. Perry, president ex officio.

Hon. B. K. Bruce, U. S. Senator from Miss.

Hon. Joseph H. Rainey, ex-member of Congress from South Carolina.

Prof. R. T. Greener, Dean of Law School, Howard University.

Rev. A. Crumell, D. D., Pastor St. Luke's, Washington, D. C.

A. T. Angus, M. D., Washington, D. C.

Mr. James C. Bishop, Annapolis, Md.

Mr. James T. Bedford, Baltimore.

Mr. John L. Locke, Baltimore.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.

Take Notice.

1. That the order of the Postmaster General against the delivery of its mails is rescinded.

2. That this is the only Lottery not declared fraudulent by the Government.

3. That this is the only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of their state.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The following is Postmaster General Key's letter to the postmasters at New Orleans and New York:

On the 13th day of November, 1879, I issued an order addressed to you forbidding payment of any postal money order to M. A. Dauphin, or M. A. Dauphin, secretary, or M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692 and 392 Broadway, New York, and the return of all registered letters addressed to them to the postmasters at whose offices they were mailed.

This party having brought suit against me to enjoin the performance of this order, and having appealed the same to the Supreme Court of the United States, and having this day presented a certificate of the Governor and State officers of the State of Louisiana, that he has complied with all the legal requirements of that State, and other evidence, and not being satisfied from the evidence submitted to me that M. A. Dauphin is engaged in conducting a scheme or device for obtaining money through the mails by means of false and fraudulent pretenses, representations and promises, I hereby authorize and direct the suspension of said order so far as relates to said Dauphin until the case shall have been heard and determined by the Supreme Court of the United States.

ALL PRIZES PAID IN FULL.

SPLENDID CHANCE

FOR A FORTUNE.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY WILL GIVE AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

THE GRAND MONTHLY

TWO DOLLAR DRAWING,

CLASS E.

CAPITAL PRIZE,

\$30,000.

1857 Prizes, all amounting to

\$110,400.

The Drawing will positively commence at 11 o'clock a. m., at the office of the Company on the morning of

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1880,

AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOOK AT THE DISTRIBUTION.

EXTRAORDINARY DISTRIBUTION.

100,000 Tickets at \$2 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES

